

The Standard.
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BROWNING GUNS IN THE WAR.

Early in the war it was evident the machine gun was to play an important part.

One of the first deficiencies noted by the generals of the allies dealt with machine guns. The enemy at the beginning of the fighting must have had two machine guns to every one possessed by the entente forces. Since then there has been a constant effort to overcome this enemy advantage.

In the retreat back from the Marne and in Picardy, the Germans relied almost entirely on machine gun nests, and the constant reference to those weapons, made by the war correspondents with the allied troops, conveyed the idea that the machine gun is an effective weapon of defense not to be overlooked by an army.

At present the United States is getting well started on its campaign of machine gun production. A report from Washington says 108,973 machine guns have been made since we entered the war. Of this number, 30,226 are Brownings, with 11,877 of the heavy model and 19,020 of the light.

In the week ended August 10, 3,389 Brownings were produced. This is at the rate of 176,228 a year. From now on quantity production should begin to rapidly increase the output of Brownings, so that by next spring an ample supply will be available in arming our troops for the big drive.

With over 19,000 light Brownings, we presume at least 10,000 Americans now in France are using this gun, though so far there has been no direct reference to the shoulder gun on the western front.

SPEAKERS TO APPEAR ON STREET CORNERS.

Good work is being done by the National Security League in sending out street orators to spread the gospel of patriotism. A New York dispatch says the "street speakers squadrons" are combating German and anarchistic propaganda by the same method by which it is most frequently and successfully propagated, from the soapbox in the midst of the street-corner crowd. In New York City, the Security League has had 300 of these open-air speakers preaching the doctrine of militant patriotism to the man in the street for several weeks. Special attention has been paid to the East Side, but some meetings are held almost nightly in the upper West Side residential district. The speakers are most carefully organized and operate in squads, with a leader, according to a definite schedule.

In explaining the necessity for this latest campaign in Americanizing the officers of the Security League make this statement:

"The soap-box has been the popular pulpit from time immemorial from which socialists, anarchists, and other radicals have preached their doctrines. During the year after America's entrance into the war, speakers of this class served German ends by tending

to create misunderstandings of the war and dissatisfaction with conscription, taxation and other necessary burdens created by the war.

"The 'Squadron' is making the soap-box patriotic and its orators are to be heard every night on those street corners which have become public forums, preaching simon-pure patriotism and support of the government. The membership of the 'squadron' is of representative democratic character. It ranges from taxicab drivers to college seniors, leading attorneys and prominent business men, working girls, actresses, suffragists, and society women."

In Utah, the street talkers are to be directed by Frank B. Scott, a lawyer of Salt Lake.

While the work of the Ogden Four-Minute men is confined to indoor speaking, the representatives of the league go out to the people on the street corners, as do the Salvation Army speakers and there combat pro-German lies and liars.

SPEEDING UP TRAINING OF OUR BOYS.

Early in the war, when the need of quickly expanding the military establishment of this country was a problem of no small magnitude, the Standard proposed the incorporating, without delay, of the physically fit of those called by the draft, into an army to be trained at home. This plan, in a modified form, is now being worked out, under the sanction of Provost Marshal General Crowder, by Surgeon General C. F. Stokes, U. S. N., retired, assisted by a number of prominent eastern men.

The Standard favored incorporating these prospective soldiers into an organization, and paying them for the time given to military preparation. The only difference between the soldier actually in service and those undergoing preliminary training would be that the inducted would be sent to cantonments, while the others would receive their instructions in their home towns.

How the new plan is to be worked out is thus explained by Surgeon General Stokes:

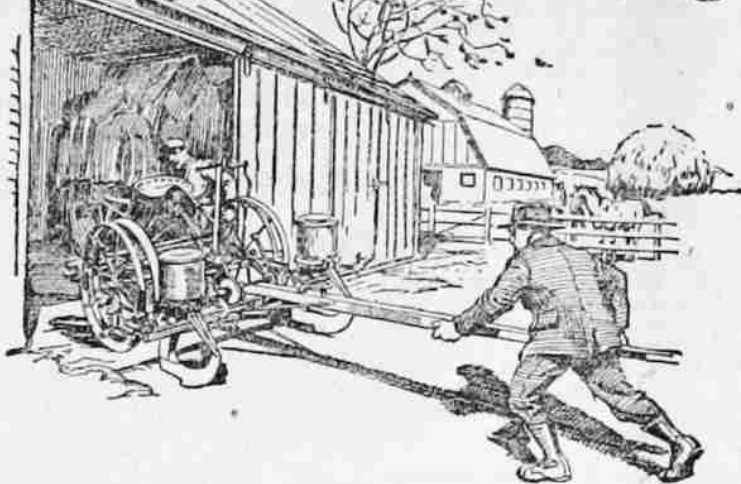
"The work is to be carried on through the local draft boards in each state. A local captain will be appointed by each board to organize the drilling of the registrants in his particular district. Associated with him will be a local physician and a local clergyman, to assist in building up the physical and moral welfare of the men."

"As the stimulating influence of 'community spirit' is considered most desirable, the local captains will utilize for their registrants all the local agencies already established—clubs, churches, synagogues, fraternal organizations, etc. Helped in these ways, the men will go to their cantonments in efficient, organized bodies, rather than as a disorganized rabble, and with a spirit of self-reliance and comradeship. They will go with their own friends and neighbors; men with whom they have drilled shoulder to shoulder and know."

"The instruction given the men is to be elementary and uniform throughout the country. It will comprise only the simplest evolutions, with particular stress upon military courtesy. A general supervision of this instruction for uniformity and efficiency, will be inaugurated by the proper federal military authorities."

"Although the movement is a strictly volunteer one, an absolutely serious spirit will be required of all registrants who wish to take advantage of the drill. A pledge of loyalty and

Protect your Farm Machinery



(National Crop Improvement Service.)

IN SPITE OF all the pressure which the manufacturers of farm machinery have been able to bring upon the War Board, they have not secured a preference for the materials used in the manufacture of agricultural implements. It is, therefore, all the more imperative that whatever implements are now in use should be cared for and repairs made promptly. Implement dealers should be charged with the duty of making a survey in every community to see that every machine which can be put into use be overhauled, and put into best working order.

The deplorable act of leaving farm machinery exposed to the winter is strict military obedience will be required of each man.

"Army camps, naval stations, and military organizations throughout the country will supply competent drill instructors, and drills in armories, public halls, etc., two or three times a week, lasting about one hour and a half, will be started immediately."

"This preliminary military training is to be absolutely free to all those who wish to enroll. Men who take advantage of it before being called to Camp will have an excellent chance of promotion. Such men as demonstrate fidelity and proficiency will be given certificates of merit for presentation upon arrival at camp. These certificates, although absolutely unofficial, and not entitling the registrant to any favors from the military authorities, will at least be an index of what he has already accomplished and his qualifications as a potential non-commissioned officer."

PROSPERITY OF UTAH FARMERS.

Representatives of the Standard, in company with other Ogdenites, made a trip the end of last week through South Fork and Beaver canyons over the divide, into parts of Cache and Rich counties and had the pleasure of viewing a vast area of ripening grain and hay.

The crops in that northern part of the state assure the farmers great returns, at a time when the country is in need of every bushel of grain and ton of hay that can be produced.

Dry farmers are cutting wheat that yields as high as 40 bushels to the acre.

By the way, Ogden should not overlook the trade possibilities of the farming district to be reached through Beaver canyon. From Ogden to Ideal Beach on Bear Lake the distance is only 76 miles, following the South Fork-Beaver route, and the road is in good condition considering the amount of work performed on it outside Weber county. Our county commission-

almost treasable. The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Chicago, is making a campaign through all of the local lumber dealers to furnish booklets on how to build machinery sheds most economically, and any farmer who contemplates building is invited to call at his local lumber yard and get plans and specifications, together with bill of material and labor. Machinery sheds are much cheaper than new machines and now that machinery will be scarce and high in price, every business farmer should hasten to place all of his machinery under cover. As practically every farmer now has a telephone, he can call up his local lumberyard and get full information without delay.

ers are wide awake to the advantages of this road and are arranging to make improvements where most needed.

A highway from Ogden along this route, extending to Randolph, and maintained by the state, would bring to this city a large number of farmers who now do their buying elsewhere.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF TO LOGAN.

On Sunday two automobiles made the trip from Logan to Ogden in less than two and one-half hours, by going over the Liberty cut-off.

Owners of automobiles living in the south part of Cache county can now drive to Ogden in less than two hours by using this dugway over the summit above Liberty, constructed by the state and Weber county.

From Logan to within a short distance of the divide, an automobile can be operated on high gear.

The dugway has two short turns which are to be widened under the supervision of Moroni Skeen of the Weber county board of commissioners, and when this work is completed the traffic over the new road should greatly increase.

These road improvements eventually will be of great benefit to Ogden and should be encouraged.

VICIOUS GAS ATTACKS MADE

Mustard and "Sneeze" Variety Let Loose on the American Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 18.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Americans who have dug in along the Vesle are being harassed by the German artillery and gas projectiles. The Germans made a vicious gas attack Saturday on the north side of the Vesle. They used artillery first and followed with gusts of mustard and "sneeze" gas. These attacks have not met with success and the Germans evidently are aware of it. They sent four airplanes which attempted to direct the firing.

The Americans have protection down to such a system that they are not bothered. During one attack the Americans wore gas masks and worked on a bridge they were building across the Vesle.

Anti-aircraft guns and shrapnel drove off the enemy aviators who were trying to point out locations for attack by enemy guns and finally the gas shells ceased falling. The next morning the bridge was almost completed.

NATIONWIDE PLAN FOR TRAINING MEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Instructions for establishing the nationwide system of preliminary training for men in the draft will be sent to all local boards. The plan is approved by General Crowder and is introduced by a committee of the National Security League.

The training will be non-compulsory and free. The men will be instructed in simple evolutions with stress upon military courtesy. Those who demonstrate their ability will receive certificates of merit, which will serve as an index of their qualifications as non-commissioned officers.

When the Germans hinted at an attack in Italy they were baring their necks for what hit them in Picardy. As camouflage this cannot be beaten.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

HUN OUTRAGES ON WAR PRISONERS

Affidavits of Scotch Soldiers Reveal Horrible Atrocities Perpetrated on British Captives.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—(Via Montreal.)—Details of the German outrages on British prisoners have been made public. Affidavits of Scotch soldiers, testifying to the authenticity of the charges.

A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades, consisting of one officer and fifteen men, ten of whom were wounded, were compelled to surrender near Monchy, March 28. A German officer ordered one of his men to turn a stream of liquid fire down the trench in which the Britishers were standing. Notwithstanding the fact that they were unarmed, the Germans continued to spray them for six or seven minutes. He and a few of his companions who were able to move, scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top and back into the British lines.

Another private testified that he and other prisoners were marched down a trench to an emplacement about six feet deep, nine feet wide and from nine to twelve feet long and while tightly packed in the enclosure two Germans, one of whom carried a revolver and seemed to be an officer, appeared. The other man had a cylinder on his back and attached to it was a flexible pipe.

"Just as he reached the entrance to the enclosure," he said, "a flame spurted out in a stream from the pipe and caught the men who were nearest to the entrance. The other men lay in heaps around and partly on me. I heard a hissing sound for a short while, then it stopped but started again. During this time the men were shrieking and writhing. The flame reached right back to where I was. My overcoat and tunic caught fire. By this time all the men were on the ground."

The soldier said he managed to crawl up the slope and get away. Another soldier told how an officer, wounded in the head and foot, and four wounded and three unwounded men, including himself, were in an old trench when two Germans appeared and used liquid fire. One of the Germans, revolver in hand, ordered the Britishers to get back to the German line. The narrator said his hands and right ear were burned. Three of the party managed to escape and reach the British lines, but the Germans either must have suffocated or burned all the five wounded men, as nothing further had been heard from them.

The British government has protested to the German government against these outrages.

Impoverished Blood

Here's Proof That Vinol Enriches the Blood.

Bradford, Pa.—"I have used Vinol for impoverished blood. I was broken out with a rash and rundown so it was hard for me to keep about my work. After trying, Beef, Iron and Wine and other medicines without benefit, Vinol enriched my blood and improved my condition very rapidly."—Rose Lasky.

There is no secret about Vinol. It owes its success in such cases to beef, and cold liver peptones, iron and manganese peptones and glycerophosphates, the oldest and most famous body building and strength creating tonics. Culley Drug Co., and druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

ROBERT J. KERR CALLED BY DEATH

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Robert J. Kerr of Chicago, for years a civil engineer of Vera Cruz during the Mexican occupation of that port in 1914, died today in Mexico City following an attack of typhoid fever, according to word received here tonight.

For the past sixteen years, Mr. Kerr spent much of his time in Mexico and happened to be in Vera Cruz at the time of the American occupation of the port. Because of his knowledge of the country he was appointed civil governor by Rear-Admiral Fletcher but was relieved a few days later by General Funston, who inaugurated a regime of military government.

Recently Mr. Kerr has devoted his attention to the Red Cross drive and his death is believed to have been caused partly from overwork. The body will be cremated in Mexico City.

NOTICE

Dr. Parker has removed his office to his residence 463 Canyon Road for a time. Phone 978-w. 7139

SPAIN DENIES NOTE SENT TO GERMANY

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Saturday, Aug. 17.—Foreign Minister Data today denied recent press reports that the neutrality of Spain was threatened. He said the cabinet "would suffer nothing to turn it aside from a policy" of neutrality.

"As to the famous Spanish note addressed to Germany," the minister continued, "it is impossible to publish it because it does not exist."

There have been persistent and apparently well-founded reports during the last week that Spain had sent another note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of Spanish ships. It had been reported that the note included a notice to Germany that Spain would compensate herself for future losses from self-interested German vessels in Spanish harbors.

HIS FLAG WAS UP.
When the boys assembled for their game of ball, Bobby, the pitcher was missing. Jimmy was sent to investigate.

"Is Bobby at home?" asked Jimmy of the sister who answered his knock.

"Course he is," she answered, "don't you see his shirt on the line?"—Judge.

Read the Classified Ads.

BURTS' Everything Cheaper

Burts' Clearance Sale

LLOYD GEORGE FEELS CONFIDENT

Premier Deeply Impressed by Superb Material and Training of American Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"There is a new land confronting us," said Premier Lloyd George in a recent speech. "What manner of country it will be," he continued, "will depend on how the war goes and on how things go after the war."

"I am more confident today than I have ever been, and for reasons it would not be relevant for me to enter on at the moment; but one of the latest reasons is the impression made on me by the American troops I saw in France. They are superb in material and in training, and in the way they have borne themselves in the trying conditions of battles they have fought. I found a great spirit of confidence which strengthens our conviction of victory."

"The war has upset everything and when it is over the falling back into normal conditions will be another disturbance. There will be a great social and economic disturbance."

"There are two alternatives. One is that the war will have sobered the millions who have passed through the fire, whether in France or in the anxieties at home. Their vision will have been broadened, their sympathy deepened, their outlook and purpose made clearer, firmer and more exalted. There are millions who have been in daily contact with death, walking hourly over its trap doors. They have come into contact with very terrible realities. That is one view."

"The other is that there are millions who for these years have endured privations, discomfort, wretchedness, as well as pain and terror and who have made up their minds to have a good time for the rest of their lives when it is over. That is a very dangerous frame of mind for a nation to be in."

POLES APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF WORLD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Held for Austrian court martials which probably will sentence them to death, 125 Polish soldiers who led an armed revolt in the Austrian army in February, have issued appeals to the Polish people throughout the world asking them not to compromise the freedom of Poland with the idea of securing any alleviation of their prospective sentences, according to dispatches received here today by the Associated Press.

The officers and men are a part of the Polish Carpathian Iron brigade which marched from Bukovina into Bessarabia under the command of General Heller. Part of the force was captured by the Germans, but the larger portion is said to have been consolidated with the Czechoslovak army.

"The fear that torments us," the text of the appeal says, "is that the success of our holy cause may be lessened by the attempts of our political representatives in the Austrian parliament to secure for us relief, or to avert the fate that awaits us."

"It is therefore, in our name and that of our soldiers that we plead ardently with the Polish nation which has surrounded us with such moral comfort, to take full cognizance of our words and to desist from exercising any influence in our case upon the Polish parliamentary club in Austria. If they make any attempt to secure concessions for us, it will be contrary to our wishes for we know that such concessions can only be had by pledges, compromises and commitments, which will make to the detriment of the Polish nation and the lessening of the strength in the battle for Polish freedom and independence."

BRITISH PATROLS KEEP FIGHTING

Germans Given No Rest—Prisoners Want Peace at Any Price.

(By The Associated Press.) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 18.—Fighting by patrols during the course of which the British lines on the Somme front are continually being pressed forward slightly day by day continues. There have been no counter-attacks against the new British positions for three days.

In addition to continued intensive bombing and shelling of vital points within the enemy lines, the British have begun throwing gas projectiles at various places. A considerable number were thrown into Bray this morning in the hope of getting at German hiding in cellars and dugouts from the avalanche of shells which now and then fall there. This harassing apparently is serving to lower further the already low German morale.

Prisoners say a decision cannot be won on the battlefield but that peace must be arrived at by negotiation. The prisoners want the war to end quickly even if peace should have to be a "patched up one." None of them say Germany can win, but believe she cannot be beaten. They admit the submarine offensive since the early spring has been a failure and say the tide definitely turned against the Germans when they retreated toward the Aisne.

German deserters who came over to the British lines say that just before they left their line, volunteers to go on a raid for the purpose of obtaining identifications were called for. They were offered 150 marks, fourteen days' leave and iron crosses, but not a man volunteered.

From other sources it is learned that an order has gone the rounds in the rear of the German lines that ration tickets, concert tickets and roll calls must not be held in the open when the visibility is good, because of the activities of allied airplanes.

The Germans have now provided gas masks for their message-carrying dogs.

Notice to My Patients

Dr. C. B. Johnson, instead of returning to his office on August 19, will be away another week, and will return August 24. Dr. I. J. McKell will take care of patients until Dr. Johnson's return.—Advertisement.

U. S. TRANSPORT AT VLADIVOSTOK

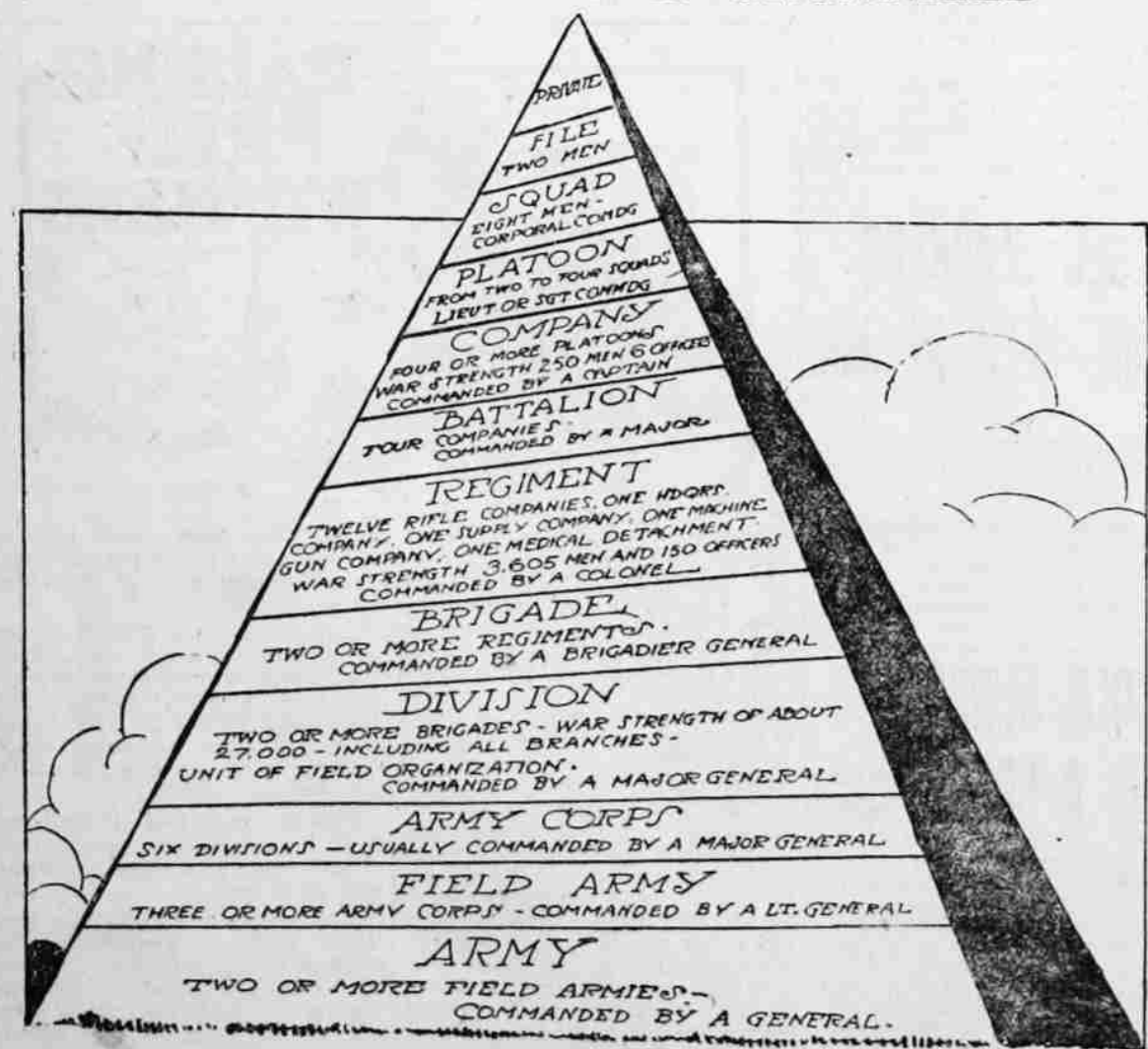
Americans Cheer and Are Cheered When They Arrive and Crowds Amazed.

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, Aug. 15. (By the Associated Press.)—The transport carrying the first contingent of American troops arrived here today after an uneventful voyage of seven and a half days from Manila. The men were in excellent spirits and crowded the rails and rigging, cheering and being cheered by the men of the allied warships in the harbor. The crowds on the water front appeared amazed at the noisy entry of the Americans, as contrasted with that of their less demonstrative allies. Groups of Czechs about the docks were vociferous in their welcome of the Americans who will be kept aboard ship until the arrival of other transports, due tomorrow.

The transport bearing this first contingent of Americans lay for hours outside the harbor for five hours.

Natives of Algeria bury with the dead the medicines used by them.

HOW OUR ARMY IS ORGANIZED



The first American field army, composed of the five army corps recently formed in France, has been organized at the front under the direct command of General Pershing. The next step in the organization of the expeditionary force will be the formation of an army, comprising two or more field armies. This diagram shows how our army is organized, from a private up

Don't endure that ugly rash!

Resinol

does wonders for sick skins

A skin that is rough, reddened, blotched or disfigured by eczema, sore spots, or other eruptions, needs attention. Let Resinol Ointment help you to get rid of these annoying, unsightly affections of the skin.

Resinol Ointment contains medicinal agents that act directly upon the skin, heal its hurts and help it to keep healthy and attractive. Resinol Soap aids and quickens the action of Resinol Ointment. At all dealers.